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seem to accrue under the contract. See *So. Ry. v. Prescott*, *supra*, 639. In the instant case the shipper had started but not completed the act of assuming control; the stock remained in the car and was not out of the carrier's possession. See *Young v. Hicens*, 6 Q. B. 606. The claim did then accrue under the contract, and the shipper's failure to give notice afforded the carrier a good defense. It would seem that the question of termination of transportation as discussed in authorities relative to the change from carrier's to warehouseman's liability, a question to which the court directed much attention, was immaterial.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW — INTERSTATE COMMERCE — CONTROL BY STATES — INTERSTATE BRIDGES. — The plaintiff built a bridge across the Ohio River between West Virginia and Ohio under a contract with the defendant, part of the consideration for his work being a "free pass over and across said bridge perpetually." A West Virginia statute, enacted later, made it unlawful for a public service corporation to receive from any person a greater or less compensation for any service than it received from any other person. The plaintiff seeks an injunction to restrain the defendant from requiring him to pay toll when crossing the bridge: (1) from the West Virginia shore; (2) from the Ohio shore. *Held*, that the bill be dismissed. *Schrader v. Steubenville, East Liverpool & B. V. T. Co.*, 99 S. E. 207 (W. Va.).

For a discussion of this case, see NOTES, p. 292, *supra*.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW — MAKING AND CHANGING CONSTITUTIONS — FEDERAL AMENDMENTS — STATE REFERENDUM. — A mandamus was sought to compel the Secretary of State of the state of Washington to submit to the people the proposed Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment to the Federal Constitution which had already been ratified by joint resolution of the Washington legislature. An amendment to the state Constitution provided that "all acts, bills or laws" passed by the legislature should be subject to review by the electors on proper petition. The lower court ordered the writ to issue. *Held*, that this was proper. *State v. Howell*, 181 Pac. 920 (Wash.).

A similar mandamus was sought under the provisions of the Oregon Constitution which reserve to the people "power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislative assembly." *Held*, that the writ of mandamus should not issue. *Herbring v. Brown*, 180 Pac. 328 (Ore.).

For a discussion of these cases, see NOTES, p. 287, *supra*.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW — TREATY-MAKING POWER — FEDERAL MIGRATORY BIRD ACTS. — After the federal Migratory Birds Act of March 4, 1913, had been declared unconstitutional as an exercise by the federal government of power reserved to the states, the federal government made a treaty with Great Britain on behalf of Canada to protect birds migrating between the United States and Canada. On July 3, 1918, Congress passed a second Migratory Birds Act, of substantially the same character as the unconstitutional Act of 1913, except that it was framed expressly to carry out the British treaty. *Held*, that the act of 1918 is constitutional. *United States v. Thompson*, 258 Fed. 257; *United States v. Samples*, 258 Fed. 479; *United States v. Selkirk*, 258 Fed. 775.

For a discussion of these cases, see NOTES, p. 281, *supra*.

CONTRACTS — CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACTS — CONTRACT TO PERFORM TO SATISFACTION OF OTHER PARTY. — The plaintiff contracted to do the tile work on the defendant's new house. The contract provided that the "work must be satisfactory to the owner." The trial court found that the job was done in a workmanlike manner and was "reasonably satisfactory," though not "satis-